

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF OREGON

L.C. GAY,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	Civil Case No. 09-1016-KI
)	
vs.)	OPINION AND ORDER
)	
CABLE SHOPPING NETWORK,)	
DISCOVER CARD SERVICES, and U.S.)	
POSTAL SERVICE,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
_____)	

L.C. Gay
14314 NE Milton Street
Portland, Oregon 97230

Pro Se Plaintiff

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KING, Judge:

Pro se plaintiff L.C. Gay brings an action alleging defendants Cable Shopping Network, Discover Card Services and the United States Postal Service are responsible for a lost package. Before the court is the United States Postal Service's Amended Motion to Dismiss (#7). Plaintiff has not filed a response to the motion. For the following reasons, I grant the motion and dismiss the United States Postal Service.

LEGAL STANDARDS

A motion to dismiss brought pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) addresses the court's subject matter jurisdiction. The waiver of sovereign immunity is a question of subject matter jurisdiction. McCarthy v. United States, 850 F.2d 558, 560 (9th Cir. 1988). The party asserting jurisdiction bears the burden of proving that the court has subject matter jurisdiction over his claims. Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). The court is not restricted to the pleadings but may rely on any evidence, including affidavits and testimony, to resolve factual disputes concerning the existence of jurisdiction. McCarthy, 850 F.2d at 560.

DISCUSSION

Plaintiff initially brought this suit in Multnomah County's Small Claims Department, alleging he is owed \$697.00 because an "item was returned by mail[;] Cable Shopping Network

claimed not received.” Small Claim and Notice of Small Claim. The United States Postal Service removed the action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1).¹

To proceed with a suit against the United States, there must be a waiver of sovereign immunity. Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. v. Meyer, 510 U.S. 471, 475 (1994). The Federal Tort Claims Act (“FTCA”) includes a limited waiver of sovereign immunity, except in particular instances that are listed in 28 U.S.C. §§ 2680 (a)-(h). Subsection (b) specifically excepts any “claim arising out of the loss, miscarriage, or negligent transmission of letters or postal matter.” Accordingly, because the federal government has not waived immunity over claims arising out of the loss of plaintiff’s package, and because that is plaintiff’s only claim against the United States Postal Service, this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction.

In addition, pursuant to the provisions of FTCA, plaintiff was required to provide notice to the United States Postal Service prior to instituting this action. 28 U.S.C. § 2675. Plaintiff failed to abide by this requirement, and as a result this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction. See Decl. of Conny Beatty ¶¶ 2,3; Blair v. IRS, 304 F.3d 861, 868, 869 (9th Cir. 2002).

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¹“A civil action . . . commenced in a State court against any of the following may be removed by them to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place wherein it is pending: (1) The United States or any agency thereof or any officer (or any person acting under that officer) of the United States or of any agency thereof, sued in an official or individual capacity for any act under color of such office” 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a).

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, I grant the United States Postal Service's Amended Motion to Dismiss (#7). The United States Postal Service is dismissed from this action.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this 30th day of November, 2009.

/s/ Garr M. King
Garr M. King
United States District Judge